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POETRY.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

BY D. T. CUSHING.

A song for the Mississippi, now—
A song for the brave old stream;
As he dashes away with a crown of spray
In the morning's early beam;
He hath issued forth from the chilly north,
Mid the forest deep and hoar,
And in pomp he flows, like a king that goes
To conquer a distant shore!

As he rushes along, the waters come
To mix with its glittering train;
They have heard the boom of his mighty drum,
And hurry from hill and plain;
Missouri speeds from the far, far west,
And Ohio's billows play,
As with heaving breast and a glittering crest,
She joins in the march away!

A song for the brave old river raise!
What changes hath he seen,
Since first he flowed, in solitude,
Through valleys fresh and green;
Since rainbow-spanned, from God's own hand
He dashed along the plain,
To bear his part, with a lofty heart,
To his grey-haired sire—the main!

Long by his brink so beautiful
No living creature stood,
Save the herded deer, that lingered near,
And the dusk wolf's howling brood;
Then there came a race from a distant place,
To build on a fruitful shore,
But their mounds alone tell of nations gone,
And their story lives no more.

Then the sound of war 'mid the deep woods
And echoed o'er the flood,
And the river's face bore the crimson tinge
And blushed with the hews of blood;
For a band were here with a bow and spear,
And the scalp told of their brood;
There graves are by—but the free winds sigh,
"Where are their children now?"

Gone! gone, thou river old and grand!
Gone are the bold and true—
No more in pride speeds o'er thy tide
The warrior's light canoe—
Their tribes have fled the stranger's tread
As the red leaves fall full,
They throng thy shores in strength no more—
Gone are they one and all!

The white man last stood on thy strand,
He bowed thy stern dim woods;
And let in light amid the night
Of their ancient solitudes;
The wild wolf the forsook his den,
And the white swan left thy spray,
And the eagle wheeled through the azure field,
And screamed as he flew away.

And now upon thy meadows green
Are fields of waving corn,
And cities fair rise through the air
To hail the glittering morn;
And o'er thy breast with wreathing crest
The lordly steamer glides,
And commerce pours her golden stores
Along thy trembling tides.

Flow on, thou river broad and deep!
In pride and glory flow!
What thou shalt be, no eye may see
That gazes on thee now;
A hundred years, and on our tiers
We all must crumpling lie,
Yet still thy gleam, oh mighty stream,
Will flash against the sky!

And on thy banks new cities yet
In airy pomp shall grow,
And a thousand boats, for one the floats
Now in thy stream, shall go;
And thou shalt glide, with sunny tide,
To grace this beautiful west,
The fairest vein that seeks the main
Meandering o'er her breast.

Then a song for thee, thou river grand!
Thou sire of a watery host—
We bid thee go in thy glorious flow
Like a king through his empire coast!
Like a king thou art, and in future time
Like a crowned king shalt be—
Go on, then, go, in thy march sublime—
Go on the sounding sea!

Mississippi River, March 10, 1847.

Why can deaf and dumb persons be heard
farther than those who can hear and talk? Be-
cause actions speak louder than words.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUDICROUS CIRCUMSTANCE IN CHURCH.

Speaking of the first impression at church, brings to mind a ludicrous circumstance that happened some fifty or sixty years ago at church. The rector, though a man of profound learning and a profound theologian, was of such eccentric habits, as often to create a doubt among the vulgar whether he was at all times *compos mentis*. Having remarked for several successive Sundays, a gentleman, who was no parishioner, invariably using a seat in a pew next to that in which a young widow lady sat, he constantly eyed them, and at one time he detected the young gentleman slyly drawing the lady's glove from off the back of the pew where she was accustomed to place it, (her hand and arm being delicately fair) and putting in it a small neatly folded note. By and by the lady's prayer book fell—of course accidentally—from the ledge of her pew into the gentleman's; he picked it up, found a leaf turned down, and he hastily scanned a passage, which evidently a smile of complacency.

Our minister saw all their proceedings, and continued to watch them for two successive Sundays. On the third, as soon as the collections were made, and while the beadle yet waited to attend him to the chancel, our eccentric pastor, in a strong distinct voice, said—I publish the bans of marriage between M. and N., (deliberately pronouncing the names of the parties) if any of you know the cause, &c. The eyes of the congregation were set on them, the lady with suffused blushes, and the gentleman crimsoned with anger, she fanning herself with vehemence, and he opening and shutting the pew door with rage and violence, the minister meanwhile proceeding through his duties with the same decorum as if innocent of the agitation he had excited.

The sermon preached and the service ended, away to the vestry rushed the parties at the heels of the pastor.

"Who authorized you, sir, to make such a publication of the bans?" demanded they both in one breath.

"Authorized me?" said he, with as rare, which heightened the confusion.

"Yes, sir, authorized you?"

"Oh?" said the minister, with a sly glance alternately at each; "if you don't approve of it, I'll forbid the bans next Sunday."

"I am already," nobody requested you to do any thing; you had better mind your own business!"

"Why, my pretty dear," said he, patting her on the cheek, "what I have done has been all in the way of business, and if you do not like to wait for three publications, I advise you sir, turning to the gentleman, "to procure the license, the ring, and the fee, and then the whole matter may be settled as soon as tomorrow."

"Well," replied the gentleman addressing the widow, "with your permission, I will get them, and we will be married in a day or two."

"Oh, you may both do as you please," pettishly, yet nothing loth, replied the lady.

It was but a day or two after the license was procured, and the parson received his fee, the bridegroom his bride, and the widow for the last time, threw her gloves over the back of the pew, and it was afterwards said that the parties were satisfied with their gains.

THE BOROUGHS CAVE IN THE GREEN MOUNTAINS. We find in one of our exchanges, the antedated account of the cave amongst the beautiful mountains of Vermont, which was once the place of seclusion of the notorious counterfeiter—Stephen Burroughs. It is a remarkable cave, and will ever have an unpleasant association as being the den of villainy.

"We visited a cave located in a spur of the Green Mountains, famous in this vicinity as the 'Cogniac Den.' ('Cogniac' being the term used here to designate counterfeiters), and though I have visited most of the remarkable spots in N. England, I am fain to confess that this exceeds them all. It is composed of four compartments—the outer one being in the form of an ellipse, 52 feet by 37, and 19 feet in height; second compartment is somewhat smaller than the first and of a more irregular form, and so also is the third; the fourth is the grandest hall that I ever beheld, and of circular form, the diameter of which is 321 feet, over-arched by a magnificent dome, the extreme height of which apparently exceeds the diameter of the floor; the walls are composed of brilliant iron ore, and the light of our torches was reflected in a thousand hues, lighting the whole with the brightness of a summer's day. The regularity of the walls could not have been improved by art. In this cave the notorious Stephen Burroughs carried on his illegal occupation for some years. The villain had a good eye for the beautiful—there is no denying that."

Burroughs preached his father's old sermons of a Sunday, and engraved plates for counterfeiting bank bills through the week. He wrote a book detailing his life and made money by the proceeds. His daughter is still in a nunnery in Three Rivers. Burroughs' last days were spent in comparative honesty. The cave described above was long occupied by this extraordinary personage.

INSECT SLAVERY.

The most remarkable fact connected with the history of ants, is the propensity possessed by certain species to kidnap the workers of other species and compel them to labor for the benefit of the community, thus using them completely as slaves; and as far as we yet know, the kidnappers are red, or pale-colored ants, and the slaves, like the ill-treated natives of Africa, are of a jet black. The time for capturing slaves extends over a period of about ten weeks, and never commences until the male and female are about emerging from the pupa state; and thus the ruthless marauders never interfere with the continuation of the species. This instinct seems specially provided for; for were the slave ants created for no other end than to fill the station of slavery to which they appear to be doomed, still even that office must fall were the attacks to be made on their nest before the winged myriads have departed, charged with the duty of continuing their kind. When the red ants are about on a marauding expedition they send scouts to ascertain the exact position in which a colony of negroes may be found. These scouts having discovered the objects of their search, return to their nests and report their success. Shortly afterwards the army of red ants marches forth, headed by a vanguard, which is perpetually changing the individuals which constitute it, when they have advanced a little before the main body, halting, falling into the rear, and being replaced by others. The vanguard consists of eight or ten ants only. When they have arrived near the negro colony they disperse, wandering through the herbage and hunting about, as aware of the propinquity of the object of their search, yet ignorant of its exact position. At last they discover the settlements; and the foremost of the invaders, rushing impetuously to the attack, are met, grappled with, and frequently killed by the negroes on guard. The alarm is quickly communicated to the interior of the nest, the negroes sail forth by thousands; and the red ants rushing to the rescue, a desperate conflict ensues; which, however, always terminates in the defeat of the negroes, who retire to the innermost recesses of their habitation. Now follows the scene of pillage.

The red ants, with their powerful mandibles, tear open the sides of the negro ant-hills, and rush into the heart of the citadel. In a few minutes each invader emerges, carrying in its mouth the pupa of a negro ant, and in its natural guardians. The red ants return in perfect order to their nests, bearing with them their living burdens. On reaching the nest the pupa appears to be treated precisely as their own; and the workers, when they emerge, perform the various duties of the community with the greatest energy and apparent good will. They repair the nest, excavate passages, collect food, feed the larvae, take the pupa into the welfare of the colony require. They conduct themselves as if fulfilling their original destination—Newman's History of Insects.

WHY THE OCEAN IS SALT. The saltiness of the ocean has usually been regarded as a special provision of nature to guard against certain inconveniences which might otherwise have resulted. The presence of so much saline matter in solution depresses the freezing point of the water many degrees, thereby diminishing the dangerous facility with which fields of ice are produced in the polar regions. It has been said also, that the salt is useful in checking evaporation, and also that it aids in preventing the corruption of the water by the accumulation of animal and vegetable remains. Without for a moment questioning the incidental benefits resulting from the circumstances under discussion and which in one case at least are quite obvious, it may be suggested that the saltiness of the sea may be considered rather an inevitable result of the present disposition of things, than a special arrangement expressly intended to fulfil certain particular objects.

The rain that falls upon the earth is due to the condensation of aqueous vapor previously existing in the atmosphere, and which is supplied in great part by evaporation from the surface of the sea—the air of the latter compared with that of the land being very great, necessarily so, perhaps, to furnish this requisite extent of evaporating surface. This water, as is well known, is perfectly fresh and pure, the saline constituents of the ocean having no sensible degree of volatility at that temperature at which the vapor had been raised. No sooner, however, does it reach the earth than it becomes contaminated with soluble substances which it meets while flowing on the surface of the ground or percolating beneath. It is thus that the waters of springs and rivers invariably contain a greater or less amount of alkaline and earthy salts, which all eventually find their way into the sea, and there remain, since there is no channel for their return.

The same condition of sea water is but an exaggeration of that of ordinary lakes, rivers, and springs; the materials the same, and of necessity so; the ocean being in fact the great repository of all soluble substance which, during innumerable ages, have been separated by a process of washing from the land. The case of the sea is a magnified representation of what occurs in every lake into which rivers flow, but from

which there is no outlet except by evaporation. Such a lake is invariably a salt lake. It is impossible that it can be otherwise; and it is curious to observe that this condition disappears when an artificial outlet is provided for the waters. It will be remembered that the saltness of the ocean is very far exceeded by that of several inland lakes of the kind described. That of Aral near the Caspian and the Dead Sea in Judea, are remarkable examples.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

The relative nutritive and digestive qualities of the food we eat are matters which concern the health of every individual. Various experiments and analyses have been made by competent persons to determine these points, and the result of them appears to be as follows:—Wheat is the most nutritious of all substances, except oil, containing ninety-five parts of nutriment to five of waste matter. Dry peas, nuts and barley are nearly as nutritious as wheat. Garden vegetables stand lowest on the list, inasmuch as they contain, when fresh, a large portion of water. The quantity of waste matter is more than eight tenths of the whole. Only one fourth of a cucumber is capable of being converted into nutriment. The nutritious part of the different meats varies from one fifth to one eighth of the whole.

Yeast is the most nutritious; mutton next; then chicken; then beef; last pork. Fruits vary between two and three tenths of nutritious matter, and their order is as follows, the nutritious being placed first: Plums, grapes, apricots, cherries, peaches, gooseberries, apples, strawberries, melons. Milk contains less than one tenth of nutritious matter, as it is mainly composed of water.

Of all the articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it also contains eight-tenths of nutritious matter, it is a valuable substance of diet. Tripe and pig's feet (strange to tell) are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, if sweet and ripe, are next in order. Venison is digested almost as soon as apples. Roasted potatoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetables boiled, which occupy three hours and a half—more than beef or mutton. Steamed oysters and boiled eggs are digested in three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same articles raw. Turkey and goose are converted in two hours into nutrient. A mutton year, pork, and salted beef occupy five hours and a half the longest of our articles of food.

COLT'S REVOLVERS.

This is the great military invention of the age. Its introduction into the United States service is an interesting as well as amusing piece of history, and is given with piquancy by the intelligent N. Y. correspondent of the Charleston Evening News in these terms:—

"You may remember, that some years ago, the Texas navy was furnished with a supply of Colt's repeating pistols. When the navy was laid up, these arms were given to the mounted riflemen. It was by the aid of these that the Texans on the frontier were enabled to gain decisive victories over many times their numbers of Camanches, who considered themselves equal to the Texans, man to man. Both Col. Hays and Capt. Walker owe their lives to Colt's repeaters, and they declare it to be the most perfect arm in the world. Walker has after much solicitation, induced the Department to arm the regiment to which he belongs, with these formidable arms, but he was obliged to appeal to the President before the order was granted. The heads of the bureau at Washington are very favorable to innovations however great the improvement. When the gallant officer applied for these arms, they said 'General Scott don't approve of them.'"

"Well I do," said Walker, "and I have tried with these, as three with the common arm."

"But it will cost as much to arm one regiment with these, as three with the common arm."

"Give my regiment Colt's repeaters, and we will undertake to whip any three regiments you have got," was the gallant Texan's reply; and off he started to see the President about it, who off he started to see the President about it, who off he started to see the President about it.

It is easy to imagine that a thousand men, so armed as to be able to fire twenty thousand shots in about two minutes, each shot telling with deadly accuracy, would be rather a severe foe to encounter. Of what use would infantry in hollow squares, or against a foe so armed and drilled by able officers.

The following letter from Washington, forms an appropriate sequel to the above:—

Colt's Revolvers. In the Washington correspondence of the Mobile Register and Journal, occurs the following brief passage:—Colt the inventor of the famous repeating rifle and pistol, having just finished and delivered his contract of a thousand holster pistols for the permanent regiment of Mounted Rifles, is here endeavoring to get another similar order, which I trust he may succeed, I have yet to find the first officer who has served in Mexico, not endorsing them as by far the most serviceable weapon used by our troops. I was some time since told by two distinguished officers of mounted men that up to the date of conversation (prior to the battle of Buena Vista) not a sabre

cut had been inflicted by an American from on horse back, nor had one inflicted a dead shot from any weapon save the pistol. These facts tell of the value of Colt's repeating pistols in actual service. It should be recollected that the motion caused by the breathing of a horse alone prevents the possibility of "drawing a bead" with a rifle, without which that weapon is by no means as useful as an ordinary fowling piece. There is however, a very strong prejudice against revolvers among the officers attached to the Ordnance Bureau; which, until Walker the Texan Ranger, prevailed on the President and Secretary of War to thus arm his regiment, had prevented their adoption in the United States service.

POWER OF IMAGINATION. An honest New England farmer started one very cold day in winter, with his sled and oxen into the forest a half a mile from home for the purpose of chopping some wood. Having fallen a tree he drove the team alongside, and commenced chopping it up. By an unlucky hit he brought the whole bit of the axe across his foot, with a sidelong stroke. The immense gash so alarmed him as to deprive him of all strength. He felt the warm blood filling his shoe. With great difficulty he succeeded in rolling himself off to the sled, and started the oxen for home. As soon as he reached the door he called eagerly for help. His terrified wife and daughter with much effort lifted him into the house, as he was wholly unable to help himself, saying his foot was nearly severed from his leg. He was laid carefully on the bed, groaning all the while very bitterly. His wife hastily prepared dressings and removed the sled and sock, expecting to see a desperate wound, when, lo! the skin was not even broken. Before going out in the morning he wrapped his feet in red flannel, to protect them from the cold: the gash laid this open to his view, and he thought it flesh and blood. His reason not correcting the mistake, all the pain and loss of power which attends a real wound—followed. Man often suffers more from imaginary evils than from real ones.

AN AMBIGUOUS CASE. An individual apparently about seventy, and having a long white beard, was, a few days back, taken up at Lisbon for begging and conducted by the gendarmes to the common place of confinement. The authorities not being able to learn any thing of this man's antecedents, were obliged to resort to a preliminary measure, sent the medical man of the prison to pay the usual visit of examination. It was then discovered that the person taken up was a woman. For forty years she stated, she had worn male attire, and acted as journeyman butcher. Her sex had never been discovered, and she would, in all probability, have gone on to the end of her career, believed to be a man, had not her advanced age prevented her from working as she had done formerly. Notwithstanding her age, she had been suggested to her the idea of carrying her bread in men's clothes in place of those of her own sex, women not obtaining employment as easily as men. The authorities ordered her to be removed to an asylum, where her habits will be provided for. Coligny's Messenger.

DANIEL BOON'S SWORD. We have in our possession at this office, the identical sword used by Daniel Boone, in his many battles with the Indians in Ohio and Kentucky. It is rough looking piece of furniture. The blade is short and roughly made, but appears to be good steel; the hilt, to handle, is covered with a piece of buckhorn, and the guard is made of iron wrought out to the thickness of one eighth of an inch.

It was the first, and for a long time the only sword in Kentucky; at the battle of Blue Licks it was the only one in possession of the whites. It was afterwards lost in the Licking River by Col. Todd where it lay for several years, but was finally recovered, and identified by Mr. Todd as the same sword which her husband had borrowed of Daniel Boone. Coligny's Messenger.

TOO FAR AHEAD. Sambo was a slave to a master who was constitutionally addicted to lying. Sambo being strongly devoted to his master, had by dint of long practice made himself an adept in giving plausibility to his master's largest stories.

One day the master was entertaining his guests in his customary manner; among other marvellous facts he related an incident which took place in one of his hunting excursions.

"I fired a buck," said he, "at one hundred yards distance, and the ball passed through his left hind foot, and through his head just back of his ear."

This evidently produced some little doubt in the minds of his guests; he called upon Sambo to corroborate him.

"Yes, massa," said the almost confounded slave, after a moment's hesitation, "me see de ball hit 'im. Just as massa lit up de gun to his eye, de buck lit up him foot to scratch him ear, an' massa's ball go clear through him foot an' head at the same time."

The guests were perfectly satisfied with Sambo's explanation, and swallowed the whole without further hesitation, but when his guests were gone, Sambo ventured upon his master's good humor as far as to remark:—

"For mighty sake, massa, when you tell another such lie, don't put em so far apart; me hab hard work to get um together."

"Capping are you the nigger?" "To be sure not, but what is wanting?" "What do you charge for a deck passage for three of us down to Cincinnati?" "Four dollars each!" "But that's dear. Well, capping do you eat us or do we eat ourselves?" "You eat yourselves, to be sure."

NIGGERISM. "Say, Jim, does you no de difference 'tween Jinnal Scott and Jinnal Taylor, eh?" "Yes, I doesn't no any thing tall bout it."

"Well, you see Jinnal Scott is a disciplinary man."

"A what?" "A disciplinary man, you ignorant nigger, yeh!"

"Gess you doesn't no what dat menis yourself; if you does jus explain yourself."

"Well when Jinnal Scott is giving any whar or giving to do any ting, he gets himself ready firs, and Jinnal Taylor, he is always ready and ruff too!" yeh! yeh!

"Wat, you huffin too, you nigger? Didn't Jinnal Scott make a breach of etiket when he was close up to de walls of Vera Cruz?"

"What dat word you spoke?" "Why, dat means de fus rudiments of pettiness."

"Wall, why didn't you say so de firs time? I no Jinnal Scott made a breach at Vera Cruz, but I doesn't no about dat etiket as you calls it. What did he do, bigger, eh?"

"Didn't he crack his rear nuts and fro de shells as de Mexicans?"

"Yah! yah! dat nigger always fall his comunders out!"

"But just look you heah. Why an you an me like some ob de volunteers in Mexico?"

"Wall, dat am a poser. I gibs dat up." "Nigger, it's kase we serves under Woot!"

"Yah! yah! it is?" "Just get along, will yer? It ain't no use to talk comunders to dis child."

IDENTIFYING THE INDIVIDUAL. As we were passing along Broad street yesterday noon in search of something like a 'city item,' we came across a couple of buny darkies, between whom the following colloquy occurred:

"Look yeh, Sam—you knows Roob Guffum?"

"Tife poozeleistic, last night."

"Wat you cat dem poozeleistic?"

"Wy, a set-a, niggab!"

"Whar?"

"Down Long Wharf!"

"Wal, wat 's dat?"

"Nuffin; 'fenciar, Sam, only I 'spect dis child don't make much by de speed-lash."

"How dat, Gumbo?"

"Why, you see, Sam, dat same Roob Guffum wouldn't treat; when dis niggab ask him to; and so I jest pulls his shaps down ober his eyes."

"What den?"

"Why, Sam—tell you de troof—I 'spect I heah shuff'n drap on de pavement directly afterwards—and wen I turn round to ax what it was, I found it was dis nigger, an nuffin short—hi-yah!"

IMPROVEMENT OF SHEEP. There are many of our wool growers who keep sheep the average weight of whose fleeces is not more than two and a half pounds, and the wool not worth more than twenty three or twenty five cents a pound, the last season. Now it is more profitable to give a large price for a good flock than to get a bad one for nothing. The extra weight of those sheep whose fleeces will weigh from four to five pounds, and the wool of which would be worth thirty cents a pound, the past season, together with the extra price per pound, will pay the interest on from ten to fourteen dollars; to say nothing of the extra worth of their lambs. I keep a flock of merino sheep, and have fifty four ewes, the fleeces of which, taken from them last June, weighed two hundred and seventy pounds and four ounces, washed wool, or forty pounds and four ounces. The lightest fleece four pounds six ounces, the heaviest seven pounds four ounces. Many people who keep unprofitable sheep say they cannot be at the expense of buying those that are light. To such I would say, if one half of one third of your whole number of ewes are muddling sheep keep them for breeders and turn the remainder with the wethers for mutton. Get a first rate buck, and a few prime ewes, and each year at shearing time, number your sheep by putting figures on them with tar, and put the numbers on paper, carrying out the weight of each fleece, and those that are objectionable fluff them off to fat without raising any stock from them.

Farmer's Mon. Visitor.

"I say, Pat," said a Yankee to an Irishman who was digging in his garden, "are you digging out a hole in that onion bed?" "No," says Pat, "I am digging out the earth and leaving the hole."

"Play the dead march." "Which shall I play?" "Oh, any one you play will be dead, for you are sure to murder it."

A friend has sent us a copy of the Lynn Pioneer containing the following humorous account of "Things Down East," accompanied by a very polite request that it might be inserted in the Democrat. We do so cheerfully, and doubt not it will provoke many a hearty laugh from our readers in this vicinity.

"THINGS DOWN EAST"

"DEAR CHRISTOPHER—I wish you could see Oxford county. It is a great county and nothing short of it. Great literary sense of the term. More land by at least one half, than in the same number of square miles in and about New Hampshire. We do so cheerfully, and doubt not it will provoke many a hearty laugh from our readers in this vicinity.

"What hills are they?" "What hills can they be but the hills of hills, the 'everlasting hills' of New Hampshire? Yes, Christopher, there are the 'White Hills and nothing shorter.' 'Look be useful in the distance?' You may safely say that, so beautiful that one can scarcely ever weary of looking at them. Nothing delights me more than to climb its grassy height. Stand upon the wooden dais on its summit and watch the gliding of those tops of creation by the setting sun. Then it is I feel inspired, if ever, and 'nerved to deeds of noble daring,' and as I withdraw my enraptured gaze from the noble sight, I sweep the horizon and think I see the resting place of the 'Old Man of the Mountain,' and imagine with kindling pride and pleasure that the spirit of him I loved so well in the flesh is also enjoying with me the beautiful panorama. Oh, beautiful spirit of the noblest of men, even thy intangible presence is more precious to me than nearly might that still bear human form. Oh my God, when wilt thou vouchsafe the world another Rogers? Come gently down the mountain now and go with me to 'Elna Vale,' some two miles hence or so—step into the door of this venerable yellow mansion, half covered over with woodbine green, turn thine eyes towards yon beautiful little lake, by those mighty hills surrounded, isn't that a sight to behold?—Distant thou ever beheld a lovelier scene? I ken'd full well you'd say, no, never, never. How prettily that interval moving slopes to the lake, and how boldly those mountains arise, and how majestically graceful those elms appear. The great, the good, and the highly gifted have stood where we now stand, and viewed this gorgeous scene, and each and every one with us exclaimed, 'beautiful, beautiful, beautiful!'

Jump now, if you please, dear friend of mine, into my one horse shay and go with me to Paris, the silver and centre of Democratic Oxford. 'Hilly' you say. Well, it is rather upish, but then, such views, as we get from these summits. Paris lies some fifteen miles from the front 'shine' with its Court-house and its somewhat lengthened line of buildings—like unto a city upon a hill. This first town we come to is Norway, a town of some note in these parts and very prettily situated and laid out; with, numbering two thousand or more inhabitants, and celebrated as the residence of the man with 'the shocking bad hat' and nose, and 'agents' for all the things salable under the sun. 'Considerable business' besides farming is done in this town, especially at 'Steep Falls.' Three miles or thereabouts further on, and we come to 'Paris Cape' so called, said to be the largest village in the county, and is an active business place, there being a woolen factory and foundry, manufactory of ploughs, &c. &c. and a lawyer good enough for anybody. Two or three miles more and we reach 'the Hill.' Paris Hill has long been celebrated as the head quarters of law and literature in old Oxford;—also as the whilom place of residence of some of the greatest men the State ever knew, among others may be mentioned Governors Lincoln and Harris. Some of the best legal talent of the State reside here, one of the oldest and best among them—done the State some service as Counsellor this past season to His Excellency. On Paris Hill, you will find 'good society' as any town can boast, big or small, as far as they go. They are rather old fashioned in religion, sticking to the faith once delivered to the saints and preached by Parson Hooper, a good old Baptist preacher, who dealt out to the Parisians for fifty years or more, what he called 'the bread of life,' though some impious souls have boldly asserted that his bread was always a 'hideous mess!'

Be that as it may, he was a fine old man, and I shall always respect him, for he was the grand conjunction between me and 'Mrs. Nozgs'—God bless him. He was a character, and well do I remember how funny he looked when he came into meeting, as was his wont, with his old cotton handanna tied over his head to keep his ears warm, as in those days they thought not of warming the 'house of God,' and the minister did not stand for looks, but would hurry along through the aisle, and if it was this case in very cold weather, there were but few hearers, he would make short work of his pulpit services; read a hymn and make a prayer and 'dismiss.' The old man had a mortal hatred of the Bible, and always contrived in his prayers to express more or less of it, and sometimes would importune the Lord with great violence to 'blast the English power.' A very determined man was parson Hooper, and you can see as well have tried to turn streaked mountain sheep, as to turn him from a way of his own. A man tried to get him to sign the Washington pledge, when it first became fashionable to do so, representing how it looked for a minister of the Most High not to be on the pledge, &c. &c.; but the old man was not to be electric fluid is seldom made. [Hart Courant]

He didn't care for looks, not he—had faced a whole congregation of 'gentle people' with his cotton handkercher on his head, his woolen mittens on, and boldly retorted them all for their short-comings. It was, of course, no use to talk to such a man about 'looks.' 'No,' says he, 'if the angel Gabriel should come down and tell me to sign it, I wouldn't do it.' Father Hooper, though sometimes severe, was lenient on the whole. One of his parishioners entered what he considered a serious complaint against one of his deacons the day, asserting that Deacon so and so, had been found guilty of stealing a hog, and wanted the old man to turn him out of the church. 'Pooh, pooh,' the old man cried, 'turn out a man for such a thing as that, we shouldn't have any church long!' Poor old soul, he's dead and gone, peace to his manes, and long life to his successor, who is considered by his 'people' to be 'a nice good man.' He differs somewhat from his illustrious predecessor in some of his 'views.' He don't believe in coming to meeting. He has excommunicated them all. The Hooperites say, that their dogs used to get as much good by going as they did. Perhaps they did—who knows?

Yours, &c., &c. Nozgs"

RHODE ISLAND.

Nothing that has recently occurred, has more mortified our whig friends in this quarter, than their defeat in Rhode Island. We really feel for them, as a heavy is their disappointment. Rhode Island has all along been regarded as one of the safest States; and they have relied with absolute certainty upon her vote for their Presidential candidate, should the election be carried into the House. True, they were aware that there had been divisions among the Rhode Island whigs, but recent events had led them to believe that they were healed, and that a triumph in the western district was a matter beyond any rational doubt. So they prepared themselves for a victory, which has made their defeat all the more bitter. That which galls them more than all other things combined, is the election of a democrat in the house of Gov. Dorr. They cannot bear that great man and self sacrificing patriot should be cheered by enhancing the cause of liberal principles. Their vote is lost to Mr. Winthrop, their intended candidate for the Speakership of the United States House of Representatives. Tactful for all in all the whigs haven't felt worse since Mr. Dallas gave his casting vote against the tariff of '42—the whigs of Massachusetts, we mean, as those of other States will only feel their loss in Rhode Island politically, while ours feel it as a personal matter. They should regard it as a 'beginning of the end,' and as a foreboding of the national defeat which awaits them next year. Our advice to them is, to take it coolly, as there are plenty 'more of the same sort,' coming along for their especial benefit.

Many of our contemporaries, in speaking of the next House of Representatives do so in terms of 'a glorious triumph' in what would be a glorious perfect storm, the flour is good, for its goodness consists altogether in that.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMY.

The mail brings us the news of the New Orleans Times Extra of the 8th ult., which asserts the safety of the advance under the gallant Twigg, which had reached Ayuda: a small town about 1500 inhabitants, some 20 miles west or beyond the pass of the Rio Frio, and about the same distance from the city of Mexico. Gen. Twigg is said to have reached his present position on the seventh, about mid-day. As Gen. Scott left Puebla with the 2d Division, on the 8th, he would be near enough to the advance to prevent its surprise, and the opinion is, that the vanguard of his army would be within half of the city of Mexico on the 21st—the first view of its magnificent walls being obtained at Tescuco on the 19th ult. The army having very heavy artillery trains it was intended to make easy marches, and no resistance was anticipated short of the capital. But there it is believed that the preparations for defense were extensive and fully matured; and being the first stand which the enemy could expect over to make against our arms, and their all depending on the issue, the defense might be expected to be proportionately desperate.

We agree with a contemporary that the details of the campaign, new from Mexico furnish nothing of additional importance. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the last division of the American army left Puebla on the 8th or 10th ult., numbering ten thousand men—or that the guerrillas are becoming numerous, and are exceedingly annoying to the trains despatched from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

The rumor that a battle had taken place between the Mexicans and the 1st division of Gen. Scott's army, is probably without foundation.

THE LETHARGY AND AMPUTATING. A large number of persons assembled at the Washington Medical College, yesterday, to witness the amputation of a limb whilst the patient was under the effects of *letargia*. The patient was a colored man, whose leg was so diseased that it was necessary to amputate it to save his life. Dr. Leach was present to administer the letargy and the patient after being prepared had it administered to him. After inhaling a considerable quantity, by a sudden effort he dashed the tube away from his mouth, and commenced screaming and crying 'murder' at almost a deafening rate, and could not be pacified until water was thrown upon him and the effects of the *letargy* thereby removed. He stated that he believed himself whilst under its effects to have been under the effects of 'Old Nick,' which was the most horrible place, with any quantity of fire, and that rather than take *letargy* again, with a prospect of seeing similar sights, he would die.

IMPROVED METHOD OF TEMPERING TOOLS. Mr. Alfred V. Newton, of the Patent Office, Chancery Lane, has taken out a patent (being a communication) for an apparatus for hardening and tempering edge tools. For heating axes or other similar articles, a heating furnace is constructed in the form of a vertical cylinder, the exterior made of sheet iron lined with fire brick 4 ft. 8 in. diameter or of such outside diameter as to give an inside one of 4 ft. and 3 in. In the interior of this cylinder, several fire chambers are formed, usually four; the inner wall of each fire chamber is 18 in. long, 4 in. from front to back, and about 4 in. in depth, forming in the whole a circle of 3 ft. 4 in. diameter; under each there are grate bars, and air is supplied through a pipe, connected with a blowing apparatus. A circular table of cast iron 3 ft. 4 in. diameter, is made to revolve slowly on a level with the upper part of the said chamber; this table is sustained on a central shaft, which passes down through the furnace, and has its bearing in a step below it; a pulley keyed on to it serves to communicate rotary motion to the table. When the axes or other articles are to be heated, they are placed upon the table with their bits or steels partly projecting so far over its edge as to bring them directly over the centre of the fire, and the table is kept slowly revolving during the whole time of heating. When duly heated, they are ready for the process of hardening. The hardening bath consists of a circular vat of salt water; within the vat is a little above the surface of the liquid, a wheel mounted horizontally, with a number of hooks around the periphery, upon which the axes or other articles are suspended; the height of the hooks from the surface of the liquid is such as to allow the steels partly to be immersed; as soon as the hardening is effected, the articles are removed from the hooks, and cooled by dipping in cold water. With the best cast steel a temperature of 510 deg. Fahr. has been found to produce a good result in hardening in about 45 minutes.

MISTAKES ABOUT FLOUR.

Many persons have entertained a notion that flour would not keep more than one or two years, or was not so good when older. This is a mistake. If it is ground from ripe, sound, dry wheat and put up in dry tight barrels it will keep almost indefinitely. The following account from a Miller in the western part of New York will confirm the fact.

He ground from old wheat many barrels of flour, a cart load of which he sent to a landing place several miles off, where he never sent any more, and not being sold, it was covered up with other things and forgotten. Twelve years after the store-house was taken down and the flour discovered, as sound and sweet as when it came from the mill.

Also that flour on being compressed in the hand will adhere together closely in lumps, is not, as has been generally supposed, an infallible test of its goodness, as it may be good if it does not 'clump' in water, and a good flour does not perfect starch, the flour is good, for its goodness consists altogether in that.

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No persuasion would induce him to change his resolution, nor would he submit to the amputation without Dr. Leach leaving the room. The leg was then amputated, the patient exhibiting much fortitude. It was a serious affair to the poor man, but withal most laughable.

Baltimore Clipper.

PICKING BERRIES. We were somewhat surprised the other day to learn that the children in the interior towns, who occupy their time in picking berries, during the season of them, earn upon an average, about one dollar per day, and the largest part of the money finds its way into Savings Banks of the State. The women also frequently engage in this business, and we have heard of two cases of female industry and profit in the town of Lincoln, which appear to us to be worth mentioning: one woman did all the home work for her family, and earned eight dollars per week in picking berries; and in the other case, a woman and her daughter did all the work for the family, having several men to work up on the farm, took care of the dairy of eight cows, and earned fifty dollars in one month, in picking berries. We imagine these instances are not singular, and probably similar cases of industry and thrift may be found in almost every country town in the State, and they are illustrative of the character of the people.

Charlestown Aurora.

Wise Pigs. The following anecdote told by Mr. Featherstonhaugh in his 'Canoe Voyage up the Minnaw Sator,' places the pig at a respectable elevation in the scale of discriminating intelligence:—

"As we approached a farm on the American side of the St. Clair river, belonging to the captain of our steamer, a curious fact fell under my observation. The pigs belonging to the farm came squealing down to the water side, a thing which the person at the farm assured me, they never did when any other steamer passed. The captain explained this singular recognition on the part of the pigs by stating that the swill of this steamer was always procured for them, and that, on reaching the landing place, it was immediately put on shore to feed them. The animals having been accustomed to this valuable importation, during the whole summer months, had learned to distinguish the peculiar smell which the steam made in rushing through the pipe of the steamer; and as they could do this at the distance of a half a mile, they immediately upon hearing it, hastened down to the river while the noise made by the other steamers was disregarded." This is a curious instance of the possibility of sharpening the faculties of the lower animals by an appeal to their appetites, and a conclusive proof that the readiest way to make all swinish animals reasonable, is to provide plenty of swill for them.

STOVES IN MEETING HOUSE. The following anecdote was related by the celebrated "Father Taylor," in the course of a recent lecture:—

fashioned meeting houses, with their pews like pens, and their pulpits perched up at an elevation which placed them without the pale of human sympathy; and when a fire for the purpose of warming a church was a thing unheard of that some of the enterprising young men who had worshipped in such a church determined to have the house warmed by stoves. But the project encountered the most violent and virulent opposition from the old people. They declared that it should not be that stoves were not a gospel ordinance;—that the congregation must suffer. The young men, however, prevailed; and one Sabbath the congregation beheld in the church two formidable black stoves with the pipes traversing the entire length of the house. The old men and women looked on with horror, and held their breath for the result. The exercises of the church proceeded. Soon a lady fainted away—and in a few minutes another gasped for breath, and was carried out of the church—and then another. At last about twenty men swooned and fell. The frightened minister at once dismissed the church, and there was a general rush of the ignorant people towards the stoves. The windows were thrown open, and they were about to precipitate the offenders out of the house, when low and behold! the stoves were cold! and not a particle of fire had been kindled in either of them. The men had not had quite time to finish putting them up and no fire had been made. The triumph of the young advocates of stoves was complete.

PURSUITS OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTY. The following is a most remarkable and praiseworthy instance of what perseverance and industry, rightly directed, are able to effect. Among the graduating class at the commencement last week at Williams College, was one by the name of Condit, from New Jersey. This gentleman is a slow naker, is married, and has a family of four children. Six years ago he was coming sensible of the blessings of an education, he commenced learning the simple branches such as are taught in our primary schools. One by one, as he sat on his shoemaker's bench, he mastered grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c., with some occasional assistance from his fellow workmen. At this time he determined to obtain a collegiate education. Without means, and with a large family depending on him for support, he commenced, and learned Latin and Greek in the evening, after his day's labor was over, under the direction of a friend; and after the lapse of a year and a half, prepared himself, and entered the Sophomore Class of Williams College. He brought his bench and tools, as well as books with him. The students supplied him with work, his family assisted him, and together with the fund for indigent students, and with some occasional assistance from other sources, he was able to go through the college course, and

graduated last week, on his birthday, aged thirty-two. He stood first in his class, and received a part at commencement, but declined. At the farewell meeting of the class, in consideration of his perseverance, talents and christian character, they presented him with an elegant set of silver spoons, tea and table, each handsomely engraved with an appropriate inscription. Mr. Condit will now enter the Theological Seminary at New York, and will no doubt, make a faithful and popular minister.

A Massachusetts volunteer, writing from Monterey, makes the following statement:—"The mothers here have a great practice of selling their daughters to the soldiers. I saw two beautiful girls, one 18 and the other 16, sold last week, the first for \$84, and the last for \$60.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1847.

"Eye Union—it must be preserved."

THE ELECTION.

We give below the vote of this town yesterday for the different candidates. We have made a gain of 20 on the gubernatorial vote from last year, and the Whigs and Abolitionists have gained 12—giving us a net gain of 8. Not so well as we might have done, but better than we anticipated in the morning—the rain falling in torrents during the day. The vote for the other candidates, it will be seen, runs nearly even with that for Governor, with the exception of Representative to the Legislature, B. C. Cummings, the nominee, receiving 161 votes; and Z. Thayer, the irregular candidate, 230;—42 of which were thrown by the Whigs, and 60 by the Abolitionists. Mr. Thayer is undoubtedly elected, although at the present writing we have not heard from Woodstock. We understand that Mr. Thayer pledged himself to vote for Mr. Dana provided there should be no election of Governor by the people. Beyond that our readers must class him to suit themselves.

FOR GOVERNOR.

John W. Dana, 237
D. Bronson, 54
S. Fessenden, 65

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

Franklin Clark, 283
F. H. Morse, 67
C. C. Cones, 53

FOR SENATORS.

C. R. Ayer, 297
Palo Clark, 295
J. H. Farum, 225
Asa Danforth, 55
A. D. White, 54
A. Andrews, Jr., 120
Alva Hersey, 56
William Wyman, 56

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

A. Thayer, 301
John M. Wilson, 49
Tobias Ricker, 62

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

N. M. Marble, 256
Levi Whitman, 51
Elisha Morse, 62
Condit, 1

REP. TO LEGISLATURE.

B. C. Cummings, 161
Ziba Thayer, 230
Scattering, 10

On State credit question the vote stood as follows:—

Yeas, 151—nays, 88

On electing Governor by Plurality:—

Nays, 120—yeas, 49

On electing Senators by Plurality:—

Nays, 123—yeas, 30

On election of Representatives by Plurality:—

Nays, 133—yeas, 13

Since the above was put in type we learn that the vote in Woodstock stood as follows:—

Z. Thayer, 191
B. C. Cummings, 28
Scattering, 2

We have received returns from but few towns in season for to-day's paper, and have no time to compare them with last year's vote. We shall probably be able to give the result in our next issue.

Dana, Bronson, Fessenden.

Paris, 297 54 55

Woodstock, 121 47 22

Hartford, 87 47 64

Bethel, 169 70 41

LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

By the politeness of a friend we have received a copy of the Portland Bulletin of Sept. 11th, which contains the following telegraphic news, dated—

"NEW YORK, Sept. 10, P. M.

"Gen. Scott met Santa Anna this side of Mexico. After a hard battle Santa Anna fell back on the city—supplied for peace. Scott granted armistice. Mexican Congress consented to receive Trist's proposition. There has been much hard fighting. The government of Mexico disposed to submit."

M. VATEMARE. In a short conversation we held with this distinguished gentleman, says the Boston Transcript, he paid a high compliment to our sister State, Maine. He had visited all her principal towns and cities, and among her people about three weeks; yet said he "I was not able to spend among them fifty cents." Wherever he went on calling for his bill he always found it paid. In one instance, where he was not known, he paid \$2 for a passage in a steamboat; but as soon as the captain ascertained who he had as a passenger the money was refunded with an apology.

A Massachusetts volunteer, writing from Monterey, makes the following statement:—"The mothers here have a great practice of selling their daughters to the soldiers. I saw two beautiful girls, one 18 and the other 16, sold last week, the first for \$84, and the last for \$60.

INDEPENDENCE.

How fast there are who come up fully, or make a near approach to the standard set up in the lines of Sir Henry Watton:

"How happy is he born or taught,
Whose servile soul is not another's thought,
Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his highest skill!"

It is a very common practice for us, Americans, to boast of our independence; but, after all, how many of the twenty millions of our population, are independent—*deare* to be independent—to think for themselves, form their own opinions, independent of the influence of others? We fear that the number, if it could be ascertained, would be found smaller than most people are aware. And how many are there, "whose armor is their honest thought," and "simple truth their highest skill?" Why, a man runs no small risk in avowing his sentiments, manly, and without fear, now-a-days. What business has a man, or a woman, to utter his or her honest convictions? There is a higher skill than that of speaking what we believe to be true. It consists in trimming one's course to the popular breeze—in becoming all things to all men—in a whining sycophancy, a cringing of the knees to certain men, and an acquiescence in certain doctrines which have become popular, without taking the trouble to examine whether they are right or wrong.

Many who talk of their independence, possess but the shadow—the substance is far from them. They must, in many cases, find out what Mr. ——— says about it, before they can express their opinions. And thus are they slaves to others.

Various notions, in relation to what constitutes independence, are also entertained. For instance, there is nothing more common, than for a large class of persons to charge this or that editor with a want of independence, because, forthwith, he will not publish what they think ought to be published. Many people think their opinions are right, and consequently all others are wrong. The editor who will publish all they want him to publish, and take the responsibility of it, is a fine independent fellow. But, mark the difference. If he happens to speak something which conflicts with their notions, or shows up their inconsistencies, his independence is then turned into insolence and abuse, and their vials of wrath are poured out upon him without mercy.

But there are men of other professions than editors who suffer in like manner. A man may be considered by many a man of great independence, so long as he pursues, whether right or wrong, a course suited to their notions, and will conform to their views, regardless of his own opinions; but the moment he marks out a course of his own, which he sincerely believes right, and is not subservient to the wishes of his would be dictators, that moment he is a marked man, and a marked change is observable in their conduct towards him; so that one would suppose to be an independent man, is to be mere clay in the hands of others, or be subject to the low abuse of those who have not even the independence to be willing that others should act independently. But there is a class of woolfish spirits in community that are continually growling against those who pursue a course not marked out by them, and, being somewhat narrow and contracted in their views, are as liable as others to be in the wrong, and yet they would frown down, if possible, all who did not choose to sustain them in their errors.

We frequently hear another class talking of their opinions. "We have our opinions," but one thing is certain, they have not the not the independence to let their opinions be known. So loud are they by the tyrant master popularity, that they dare not act, except in opposition to their own opinions, and consequently throw their influence in favor of what they profess to believe to be wrong. The good Lord deliver us from such independence.

But what is true independence? Why, it is to form understandingly your own opinions, frankly avow them, not in conformity to the same, and to be willing that others should enjoy the same privilege. Reader, do you act independently?

STAND FAST. Under all the trials of life, stand fast. Would you wish to live without trial—then would you not wish to die half a man—at the very best but half a man. Without trial you cannot guess at your own strength. Men do not learn to swim upon a table. They must go into deep water and buffet the surges. If you wish to understand their true character, if you would know their whole strength, and of what they are capable, throw them overboard! over with them! and if they are worth saving, they will swim ashore of themselves. The Spartans exposed their upright children—nay, all their children, to such trying hardships that none but the hardy could outlive the exposure. And what followed? A nation of heroes; men who, even in their boyhood, were incapable of untruth; who would suffer their entrails to be torn out by wild beasts without a single outcry or whimper! of men who played in heavier armor than they went into battle with, of men who regarded the hardships that destroyed others as mere pastime. So much for the hardening effect of trial from the first; of enduring hardship. Stand fast therefore! Come what may, stand fast, and thank God that he has not forgotten you, when trial and hardship are upon you; when, look where you may, there seem to be no chance of escape.

At least ten thousand men are now actively engaged in the lumber business on the Penobscot river and its tributaries.

There remains at the Post Office Department at Washington, a diamond ring, valued at one hundred dollars, returned in a dead letter.

SOUTH
L. A. H., a
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St. Croix, 6th
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POETRY.

LAMENT OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

I'm sitting on the stile, Mary,
Where we used to sit,
On a bright May morning, long ago,
When first you were my bride,
The corn was springing fresh and green,
And the lark sang loud and high,
And the red was on thy lip, Mary,
And the love light in your eye.

The place is little changed, Mary,
The day is bright as then—
The lark's loud song is in my ear,
And the corn is green again,
But I miss the soft clasp of your hand,
And your breath warm on my cheek;
And I still keep listening for the words
You never more may speak.

'Tis but a step down yonder lane,
And the little church stands near—
The church where we were wed, Mary,
I see the spire from here:
But the grave-yard lies between, Mary,
And my step might break your rest;
For I've laid you, darling, down to sleep,
With your baby on your breast.

I'm very lonely now, Mary,
For the poor make no new friends;
But oh! they love the better, far,
The few our father sends,
And you were all I had, Mary,
My blessing and my pride;
There's nothing left to care for now,
Since my poor Mary died.

Your's was the good, brave heart, Mary,
That still kept hoping on,
When the trust in God had left my soul,
And my arm's young strength was gone.
There was comfort ever on your lip,
And the kind look on your brow;
I blessed you, Mary, for that same,
Though you can't hear me now.

I think you for the patient smile,
When your heart was fit to break—
When the hunger pain was gnawing there,
And you hid it for my sake.
I bless you for the pleasant word,
When your heart was sad and sore:
Oh! I'm thankful you are gone, Mary,
Where grief can't reach you more.

I'm bidding you a long farewell,
My Mary, kind and true,
But I'll not forget you, my darling,
In the land I'm going to.
They say there's bread and work for all,
And the sun shines always there—
But I'll not forget old Ireland,
Where it fifty times as fair.

And often, to those grand old woods,
I'll sit and shut my eyes—
And my heart will travel back again
To the place where Mary lies.
And I'll think I see the little stile
Where we sat side by side,
And the springing corn, and the bright May,
When first you were my bride.

CELEBRATED
CHOLERA MIXTURE.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA,
And BACILLI Complaints generally.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
Pike & Osgood,
At 79 & 81 Beakstone Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR all the purposes for which this remedy
is designed, it stands before the Public as a
valuable and reliable remedy. It is based on a thorough
knowledge of the Physiological state of the system,
in which Bowel Complaints supervene, and is a
valuable combination of remedial agents, admirably
adapted to the effectual and speedy restoration of
the patient, whether the disease originates from
obstructed Peristalsis, Worms, Excess, or Repletion,
or from a vitiated state of the stomach and bowels.
Its influence extends to every part of the system,
producing a healthy effect upon all the secretions
and excretions, and restoring all the diseased organs
of the body to their normal state.

For CHOLERA INFANTUM, which sweeps
so many children, annually, to an untimely grave,
it has no equal, and no family ought to be without it.
Price—50 cents per bottle.
For sale by CHAS. L. FRANCIS and SON, New York,
New York, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Buckfield Branch Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to
the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of
Maine passed July 20, 1847, entitled an Act to
establish the Buckfield Branch Rail Road, the
Subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company
will be opened under the direction of the persons
named in said Act on Saturday, the 21st day of
August, at 9 o'clock A. M. and the same will
remain open for ten successive days thereafter in
the following places, viz—
Portland, at the Store of E. Atwood & Co.
MEAD, at Calvin B. Smith's.
PORTLAND, at U. S. Marshall's Office.
August 9th, 1847.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the pasture of the sub-
scriber on the 4th inst., a black
cow, and a white cow, three years old, very
fine, and would measure about five feet ten
inches. Whoever will return said cows, or give
information where they may be found, shall be
rewarded. CHARLES F. CUMMINGS,
Paris Hill, August 8, 1847.

Notice.

THIS is to certify that I have given my son
JONATHAN B. RYAN, his title to and
claim to, and shall claim none of his
earnings and pay no debts of his contracting after this
date. JAMES B. RYAN,
Summer, July 21, 1847.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEAD, MAINE.

BLANKS.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed
on good paper, kept constantly on hand.
B. WALTON,
Paris Hill, Dec. 28, 1846.

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned having given special at-
tention to the subject of Insurance, and hav-
ing made arrangements with several of the best In-
surance Companies, now prepared to take risks, on the
most favorable terms, on all classes of Property in-
surable by fire, which can be safely in-
sured on the Mutual Principle.

THE THOMASTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, of Thomaston, Me., is nearly 20 years old, and
for the farmers and the safe class of buildings and
contents, is very safe and economical. It insures
the value of such property, and its rates of pre-
mium vary from 2 to 6 per cent. It excludes
Bills, Factories, Tanneries, and other dangerous
buildings, and insures on the Mutual Principle.
The THOMASTON M. F. I. Co., of Thomaston, N. H.,
insures the same classes of property on very fa-
vorable terms, and also insures the value of Stocks
and 1-2 the value of goods in stores, also some of the
safer classes of Ships and Mills. Policies run five
years, and the rates of premium vary from 5 to 15
per cent.

THE ROCKINGHAM M. F. I. Co., of Rockport, N. H.,
embraces the fire risks also, Shops, Mills, Tanne-
ries, and Manufacturing establishments of some kinds
but excludes those of cotton and wool. These Companies
run from one to 5 years, and its premiums vary
from 5 to 25 per cent.

THE ATLANTIC M. F. I. Co., of Dover, N. H., takes
the fire risks also, Cotton and Wool, and insures
nearly all risks usually insured in Stock Companies.
This company divides its risks into four classes—
Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Insurers.
Each class is insured on the Mutual Principle, and is
liable for the losses sustained by the other classes.

THE HOLLIS M. F. I. Co., of Salem, Mass., in-
sures the same classes of property, and also insures
the value of Stocks, and 1-2 the value of goods in
stores, also some of the safer classes of Ships and
Mills. Policies run five years, and the rates of pre-
mium vary from 5 to 15 per cent.

THE BOWDOIN M. F. I. Co., of Salem, Mass., in-
sures the same classes of property, and also insures
the value of Stocks, and 1-2 the value of goods in
stores, also some of the safer classes of Ships and
Mills. Policies run five years, and the rates of pre-
mium vary from 5 to 15 per cent.

THE AGENTS for the above Companies are
Graham, Maine.
For the present, applications for Insurance in
this vicinity in either of the above Companies, may
be made to LAMONT, Esq., Paris Hill, Me.
August 18, 1847.

Bricks! Bricks!!

10,000 BRICKS For Sale by
W. E. GOSNOLD,
Norway, Aug. 22, 1847.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for
the County of Oxford, Maine.
W. E. GOSNOLD, the undersigned Inhabitant of a place
in said County known by the name of Egg
burg Academy Grant and of the adjoining town
of Norway, respectfully represent that the public con-
venience and necessity require that the public roads
should be laid out through a part of said Grant
commencing at the house of Hezekiah Wilbur, in said
Grant, and running easterly to the house of Hezekiah
Wilbur, in the town of Norway, and thence easterly
to the town of Norway, and thence easterly to the
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